

The American Midland Naturalist

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY THE UNIVERSITY
OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

VOL. III.

AUGUST, 1914.

NO. 11.

FIELD-NOTES OF WESTERN BOTANY.—I.

By EDWARD L. GREENE.

During my now almost twenty years of residence eastward, in the valley of the Potomac River, very often, in the course of the spring season, I have taken respite from arduous work in library, herbarium, and at the writing table, for a few weeks, and delighted and refreshed myself by rambles in several parts of the Middle West, and sometimes on ground where more than fifty years since the keen pleasure of arduous and careful botanizing began to be enjoyed.

The field itself, some few small parts of which have furnished the substance of these Notes, is of very great extent, surpassing the combined area of the Eastern and Middle States, several times told; and no skilled botanist could spend three days of field work in any small section of it without noting interesting facts in plenty which are told in none of those manuals, each of which idly, and even audaciously, pretends to contain all that is worth knowing about the botany of that vast stretch of territory, the Prairie States.

Myosurus minimus, Linn.

This plant, though written of in the books as if occurring almost anywhere between Ontario, Florida, and from Virginia westward to the Mississippi and even far beyond it, is in reality very seldom met with anywhere; so seldom that I dare venture the guess that more than one in ten of the botanists of our land has ever seen it alive. I know no record of its having been met with in all New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the single station for it in Ontario seems very isolated. During some forty seasons of much botanizing in regions lying

eastward of the Mississippi, I have met with the plant but twice; first near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863, last in the prairie region of south-central Illinois, in 1908. In this last instance I was impressed by the copious abundance of the plant and the fact of its occurrence there only as a weed in land long under cultivation. The individuals could have numbered hundreds of thousands, and they were growing amid more scattering and rather small plants of shepherd's purse, more or less chickweed, this dwarfed as it usually is when exposed in the open field to the full glare of sunlight all day, and there were masses here and there of *Poa Chapmaniana*, also almost everywhere a small annual or biennial *Ranunculus* of the alliance of *R. abortivus*, yet very distinct from that and even from the western *R. micranthus*, but for which I have not yet invented a name or written a diagnosis.

The tract of land where *myosurus* and all these its associates grew so thriftily was a fallow field. Indian corn had been grown there the second season before, then it had lain fallow for a year; and the date of my study there was in the very early part of the month of May; so that this crop of weeds, botanically so very interesting, had held possession of that field, remaining undisturbed there, all through the late summer and the autumn of the year 1907, the whole of 1908, and through almost the whole spring season of 1909.

I have long entertained a suspicion that this *Myosurus minimus* of the United States is not native here, and have been ready to believe that it came into our flora in the first place as a chance introduction from Europe.

American botanists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—and they were a numerous as well as a goodly company—knew nothing of any *myosurus* as occurring here. None of the Bartrams, Marshalls, Collinses, well travelled as most them were, especially southward where it was destined first to be met with, ever came upon it. Other men, and later, like Michaux, Pursh, and Nuttall, who travelled still more widely, and further southward and southwestward, and each with keener eyes, as having every one, in his own mind, the purpose of writing a general Flora of the country, knew nothing of the existence of the genus in America. This was the status of the case as late as the year 1818, or near the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century. At about this time Dr. Short, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, sent to

Rafinesque some specimens of *Myosurus* gathered by himself at the place named. An account of the plant, as presumably indigenous to Kentucky, was published by Rafinesque in 1819 (Sillim. Am. Journ. i. 379). Several years afterwards, Dr. Leavenworth found the plant near Augusta, Georgia, so that Elliott was enabled to admit it to his Flora—now long since become the great classic of southern botany—as an American plant (Ell. Sk. i. 582). I think its second appearance by name and description in one of our Floras was with Eaton & Wright, who reports it as exclusively Southern. This was in 1840, yet so rare was the plant even at the South, that Chapman in the last issue of his Flora, which was in 1897, mentions the two localities for it as Augusta, Georgia, and Nashville, Tennessee; and Dr. Small, in even the latest issue of his Flora, adds nothing definite about its distribution there.

It is not needful to trace here step by step the history of its appearing as an element in the floras of somewhat more northerly sections of the country; but there are two interesting facts to be taken note of respecting its distribution in this country which should be considered. One of them is this, that *Myosurus minimus* as from Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, does not spread northward at all, except for a little distance, and its advance this way is very slow. I think it was not heard of as being within the borders of so southerly a State as Virginia until the year 1893, when Mr. Coville collected small specimens of the species at Norfolk, on the first of April. On this it is remarked in Britton and Brown that it seems there like an introduced plant; and such beyond doubt it is; for if it had been native in any of that part of Virginia, some one or more of the ardent explorers of Virginian botany of one hundred and even two hundred years ago most probably would have found and recorded it. Its introduction at Norfolk, then, may be believed to have taken place quite recently.

Again, quite well southward, even not so far from where Dr. Short almost a hundred years since gathered it in Kentucky, is my Illinois station for the plant, where also it grows only on cultivated ground. The locality is in Marion County, a mile or more from the town of Odin, going westward along the railway, and where having observed it in so surprising an abundance, yet in a

fallow and weedy field, I at once began searching for it in all manner of wild lands, but with no success.

Circumstances like these seem to indicate that *Myosurus minimus* is in America as adventive, and even here and there naturalized, from Europe. But there are other facts relating to its distribution here that may not seem so easily reconcilable to that view. One such fact is that of its much more frequent occurrence and apparently up and down the whole length of the country in the States that lies on the western banks of the Mississippi River. It is credited to the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, and in western Missouri Mr. B. F. Bush has found it in many places. It is mentioned as being "locally common" there. The expression is that of Mackenzie and Bush, in the Flora of Jackson County, and will be understood as saying that in each of its scattered localities there is plenty of it. But Mr. Bush also obtains it, or what he calls by that name, in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and even Texas. It has also been obtained, but very scantily, on the Rocky Moutnain plains, in Colorado, and in Wyoming. As regards Colorado, however, we are to-day wholly without evidence that the species ever was naturally other than foreign to that flora. According to Mr. Rydberg it was never found there but once, and that long ago, at Denver, by Miss Eastwood. There might have been another citation of it for that same locality if the author of the Colorado Flora had consulted my own rich herbarium of Colorado plants; for I now find therein a good specimen of *Myosurus minimus* collected by myself at Denver in 1870. Even the label was written by me forty years since, and it reads Denver, whereby I am assured that I must have found the plant within the limits of the straggling town of perhaps 7000 people, which was all there was of it at that date, and before the advent of the first railway, and while there was yet no State of Colorado, but only the Territory of that name. Miss Eastwood's sojourn in Denver must have been some ten years or more subsequent to mine, and we have proof of the plants' survival there in her day, but since then no more seems to have been heard of it as in Colorado at all; and what in 1870, and even in 1880, were the wild untilled plains and sand hills where wild plants grew, and where *myosurus* chanced to be, is now a part of the very heart of the great city, and the little adventive may have become extinct.

I reasonably account for its early occurrence, and at that

sole point within Colorado, by a retrospect of Denver's early history. In the course of much immigration by wagon train across the plains to the Colorado mining districts, at the crossing of the Platte, only a two-days journey from the mines, all immigration came to a halt; and man and beast rested there for some days, and were refreshed before proceeding. In the midst of this riverside resting place enterprising tradesmen spread their tents or built their sheds or shops of merchandise; and these were the beginnings of Denver. Many a weed and small herb from the East and the South must have reached its introduction into Colorado by that tide of immigration; some of them probably unable to maintain other than a transient foothold, and apparently *myosurus* was among these.

Whether or not this conjecture about the transiency of *myosurus* at Denver shall prove to be the truth, certain it seems that the plant has gained its best development, as well as its strongest foothold in America in the northern parts of Missouri, and in south-central Illinois, tracts of great extent, and in nearly the same latitude. The most perfect-specimens of the species which exist in the U. S. Herbarium or in my own were distributed from near Allenton, Missouri, by Mr. Letterman. None from Europe equal them in the size and fertility of the individual plant; but when we come to speak of the material brought from far away Texas, we object that the largest and best specimens distributed by the zealous and efficient Mr. Bush of Missouri, are not *M. minimus* at all, but represent a species indigenous there, and which seems to be awaiting a name and an indication of its very good characters.

To those who have any fair knowledge of North American botany as a whole, it is well known that on both sides of the Mexican boundary beyond Texas, and also up the coast through California, and even to British Columbia, there exist not a few native species of this genus whose validity no one doubts or can doubt who has seen them; but also *M. minimus* itself is found here and there on that side of the continent, and without doubt introduced; it is therefore to be apprehended that *mysurus*, both in the original European type, and in the form of one or more of western indigenous species, may make its way into our regions eastward, from the Pacific slope, if indeed it may not have done so already.

By way of incentive to future observation on this genus as in the United States eastward let us here take note of two important matters, and first, that of the great scarcity of it to the eastward of the Mississippi River. We have already seen that it has long been known to occur here and there in the South, and to the northward of the Ohio River only in southern Illinois. All the rest of Illinois, the whole of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, show no record of *myosurus*. Then continuing eastward, Pennsylvania, New York, the whole of New England, and even down to New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia form an empire of territory destitute of *Myosurus*, as far as knowledge goes. Nor has it been found in either of the Carolinas. Its advent into any one of those states, aggregating as they do far the greater part of the Atlantic slope within the U. S. is to be watched for in the future. The second matter to be taken under careful observation is whether, in a given locality, the plant may the more probably have come in from the West or from the South.

The most isolated of known American stations for *Myosurus minimus* is that at Belleville, near the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario in eastern Canada, where it was discovered and collected as long ago as 1878, by Mr. John Macoun. It is at a much greater distance from the familiar Southern Midland *myosurus* territory than Denver is, and is in nothing like direct communication with any part of the United States where the species, or the genus is known. It is beyond all doubt in my mind that this East Canadian plant is an importation from some part of British Columbia or Alberta, where the species is known to occur. This interesting station, however, about which I think nothing more has been heard these last thirty-five or forty years, deserves to be revisited and the plants investigated in the light of what has been herein suggested.

Hepatica acutiloba, DC.

On a considerable number of fresh plants of this, which some years since Mr. William R. Maxon kindly procured for me from northern New York, and which were coming into flower when they reached me at Washintgon, I observed that nearly all the plants showed almost completely unisexual flowers; some exhibiting many stamens but with barely two or three pistils,

others the fullest complement of pistils but only a stamen or two, or in some I think not one. I must here state, in passing, that having a desire to study these New York plants another season, I went out to Rock Creek Park, sought there in the deep woods, a cool moist northward slope, such as this species likes, and planted them with all care, and at a place to which I believed I should easily find my way at any time; but I have sought it since in vain. The species is entirely foreign to the flora of this region. Supposing that colony which I planted, the locality of which I seem to have lost, survives, the possible future discoverer of it will stand admonished not to take the species to be indigenous there.

In the middle of May of this year 1914, in western Wisconsin, I had an opportunity of seeing and collecting this species in fruit. The achenes had reached their full size and were very nearly mature; and now I noticed, while selecting good fruiting specimens, that such as had no fruit bore among their leaves a full complement of mere naked peduncles, which, however, had in no degree withered, but were still alive and fresh despite their infertility and their nudity, by which latter term I mean that not only what we have been taught to call the flower had fallen, but even also the so-called involucreal leaves. I seemed to have before me evidence not only perfect dioecism in this hepatica, but also that what we have been taught to regard as the involucre in these plants, is really a calyx, and that the supposed sepals are a corolla. The consideration of such a fact as this, and one so strongly suggestive of a possible revolution in our philosophy of the hepatica flower, must lead to its further observation. The living but sterile peduncles seemed to end as abruptly as if there had been a joint where the "involucre" had broken away. The precise locality at which these observations were made is on a steep rocky but densely wooded slope above the Wisconsin River, at Woodman, Wisconsin.

NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—VIII.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Family 67. **RANUNCULACEAE** L. Gerard, Fl. Gallopr.,
p. 378 (1761).

RANUNCULUS Pliny XXV:13.

Batrachion Dioscorides and of the Greeks generally, *Ranunculus* Dodonaeus, Thalius, Camerarius, Tabernaemontanus, Gerarde, Cordus, Lobelius, Casalpini, Casper Bauhin, Matthioli, Lacuna, Gesner, Clusius, etc., etc. *Ranunculus* Tour., Els., p. 240 (1694), p. 285 (1700), inclusive of *Anemoneanthaea*, *Ranunculus* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen., p. 165 (1737), p. 259 (1753). *Hecatonnia* Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg., VII, p. 198 (1839), also Loureiro, Fl. Cochín, China, I, p. 302 (1790).

The type of this genus is *Ranunculus sceleratus* Linn. The descriptions of the Greeks, Pliny, and of the pre-Linnaeans generally point to this plant without a shadow of doubt. Dr. Britton in the last edition of the Illustrated Flora cites *R. Auricomus* Linn., as type of the genus. The very name *Ranunculus* or *Batrachion* (a little frog) the Greek literal translation, would have suggested a plant inhabitant of marshes where frogs live. "*Βατράχιον* Dioscoridi lib. 2. cap. 106 οἱ δὲ σέλιον ἄγριον & Latinis *ranunculus*: procul dubio quod limitibus, opacisque marginibus ranarum more laetetur aut quia inter ejus frutices ranae frequenter inveniuntur." C. Bauhin, Phytopinax, p. 319 (1596).

Ranunculus aquaticus M. Vergilius, Diosc., p. 509 (1529)

Ranunculus aquaticus Fuchs, Hist., t. 88 (1545) also (1549), *Ranunculus palustris* V. Cordus, Hist., (1561), *Ranunculus palustris* Dodonaeus Trium Prior. St. Hist., p. 406 (1554), *Ranunculus sylvestris* Dod., Pempt., p. 426, III:2:2, 1 (1583), etc. *Ranunculus sceleratus* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 551 (1753), *Hecatonnia palustris* Lour., l. c. p. 303, also Spach, l. c. *Ranunculus Scelerata* Linn. and Hesselgr., Pan Suec. Am. Acad., II, p. 250 (1751).

Michigan City, Laporte Co. (C. D. Mell), Nos. 9147 St. Joseph, Mich. 9255 Benton Harbor, Mich.

Ranunculus abortivus Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 551 (1753).

Nos. 6069 Benton Harbor, Mich. (Tidestrom), St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), 11104 Notre Dame.

Ranunculus Purshii Richards. Frank. Jr., p. 741 (1823).

Ranunculus limosus Nutt., T. and G., Fl. N. Am., I, p. 20 (1838), *Ranunculus multifidus* var. *repens* S. Wats., Bot. Kings Exp., p. 8. (1871).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke).

Ranunculus delphinifolius Torr., Eaton's Man., Ed. II, p. 395 (1818).

Ranunculus multifidus Pursh, Fl. Am. Spet., p. 736 (1814), *Ranunculus lacustris* Beck and Tracy, N. Y. Med. and Phys. Jr., II, p. 112 (1823).

Pine, Lake Co., Ind. (H. H. Babcock), Hammond, Ind. (Hill), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke).

Ranunculus caricetorum Greene, Pitt., V. p. 194 (1903).

Nos. 560 Chain Lakes, St. Joseph Co., 900, 11102y, Notre Dame, Ind. 2485, 3677, Notre Dame (Powers), 11463½, Websters north of Notre Dame, 6214 Benton Harbor, Mich. (Tidestrom). Found also abundantly in Laporte, Porter, Van Buren, Cass, and Elkhart Cos.

Ranunculus septentrionalis Poir. in Lam. Encyc., VI, p. 125 1804.

Nos. 2487, 2528, 2529, 11160, Notre Dame, 1919, North of Notre Dame near the Michigan State Boundary.

Ranunculus pensylvanicus Linn. f., Suppl. p. 272 (1781).

Laporte Co. (Barnes), Clarke, (Umbach), Nos. 9478, 9092 Notre Dame, 11349 Husdon Lake, Laporte Co.

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. in Lam. Encyc., VI, p. 125 (1804).

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 6206 Notre Dame (Tidestrom), 3305 Benton Harbor (Tidestrom), 11277 Notre Dame. Found also in Porter, Laporte, Van Buren, Cass, Berrien, Elkhart and Lake Cos.

Ranunculus repens J. Bauhin, Hist. Font. Boll., IV, p. 207 (1598).

Ranunculus repens Linn., and Hessesgr. Pan Suec., Am. Acad. II, p. (1751), also Sp. Pl., p. 4554 (1753), *Ranunculus vinealis* Tabernaemontanus.

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Nos. 2485 Notre Dame, 11098 Benton Harbor. The latter is a rather larger well nourished specimen growing on the springy side of a hill in rich soil. The plant often completely invades lawns in cities.

Ranunculus acer Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 554 (1753), cor. Host.*

Ranunculus acris Linn. l. c., also Pan Suec., Amoen, Acad., l. c. Michigan City (C. D. Mell), South Haven, Van Buren Co., Mich. (L. H. Bailey), Nos. 3662 Olivers, SW. of South Bend 98 Granger St. Joseph Co. Ind. 98½, Mishawaka, Ind., 866 Galien Berrien Co., Mich.

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl., Cat., p. 54 (1813).

Lake Co. (Hill), Nos. 17432½ Notre Dame (Powers), 11135 SE of Notre Dame, 9527 N. of Notre Dame. Rather frequent in sandy places and along roadsides in this country.

Ranunculus bulbosus Lobelius, Obs., p. 380 (1576), also Ic p. 666 (1581).

Ranunculus bulbosus Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 554 (1753) also Pan Suecus l. c. Fl. Lap. p. 229 (1737), also Matthioli Kreuterbuch, ed Camerarius p. 199b (1586), Thalius Fl. Herc., p. 96 (1588), also Gerarde etc. *Ranunculus rapaceus* Caesalpinus acc. to Bubani, "Caesalp. Herbr. Tornab." *Ranunculus exiguus* Tragus, *Ranunculus tuberosus* Dod., Pempt., III:4:4.

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 2633, 9024 Millers, Lake Co., Ind.

BATRACHIUM S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl., II, 720 (1821). *Trichophyllos* Columna, Ekphrasis, (1616), also ex Morison, Pl. Ox., t. 29 (1715), not *Trichophyllum* Theophrastus = (Ulva or Moss sp.) *Ranunculoides* Vaillant, Act. p. 49 (1719), also Fl. Par. p. 105 (1723) also reduced to subgenus (1727). *Ranunculus* species of Tour. and Linnaeus. *Polyanthemum* Dodonaeus Pempt., 4:5:7 (1583), not *Polyanthemum* Pliny XXVII:12 = Double flowered *Ranunculi* = *Polyanthemum* Dodonaeus, l. c., 3:4:1.

Batrachium trichophyllum F. Schultz, Ar. Fl. Fr., I, p. 107 (1848).

Ranunculus trichophyllum Chaix in Vill. Hist. Pl. Dauph., I, p. 335 (1786), *Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *trichophyllum* A. Gray, Man., Ed. 5, p. 40, (1867).

Laporte Co. (Barnes), St. Joseph Co. (Rotbert), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke).

* So far has the idea of priority subessed the minds of some of our modern botanists in this country that it would appear a breach of priority to correct the grammatical blunders of Linnaeus and so though *Ranunculus* is masculine for all its other adjectives as binary captions it will remain feminine to accommodate Linnaeus' mistake in writing *acris* here for *acer*.

Batrachium circinatum (Sibth.) Rchb. Spach, Hist. Veg. VII, p. 201 (1839).

Ranunculus circinatus Sibth., Smith, Fl. Britt. I, p. 596 (1800), *Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *divaricatus* A. Gray, Man. ed. II, p. 7 (1856).

Sheffield, Ind. (Higdon and Raddin), Pine Lake, Laporte Co., Nos. 2050, 3678, 11182, Notre Dame, Ind.

HEPATICA Tragus in Brunfels Herb. Viv. Ic., II, p. 192 (1531).

Hepatica Brunfels, Herb. Viv. Ic., I, p. 190 (1532), *Hepatica* Dodonaeus Trium Stirp. Hist., p. 68 (1553), Dillenius, Nov. Gen., p. 108 (1719), Gesner, Parkinson, Thalius, etc.

Trinitas Haller, Enum. Stirp. Helvet., I, 320 (1742), also Matthioli, Anguillara, Cordus, etc. *Ranunculus* sp. Tour. Els., p. 239 (1694), I. R. H., p. 286 (1700), *Hepatica* Linnaeus, Syst. (1735), Gen., p. 162 (1737), p. 235 (1742), Hort. Cliff., p. 223 (1737), *Anemone* sp. Gen., p. 241 (1754), Sp. Pl., p. 538 (1753).

Hepatica nobilis Camerarius, Matthioli, Kreuterb. 292 (1586).

Hepatica trifolia Lobelius, Obs., p. 496, 597 (1574). as *Hepaticum trifolium* Lob. l. c. also *Hepatica nobilis* l. c. *Hepatica nobilis* Volckamer, Fl. Norimb., p. 208 (1700), also Schreb., Fl. Lip. p. 39 (1771), *Hepatica nobilis* sive *trifolia* Parkinson, Par. p. 225 (1629) *Hepatica trifolia* Morison, Oxon., p. 433 (1715). *Hepatica trifolia* Clusius Pannon., p. 745 (1583). *Anemone Hepatica* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 538 (1753), *Hepatica verna* Linn., and Hesselgr., Pan Suec., Am. Acad., p. 250 (1751), *Hepatica triloba* Chaix, Vill. Hist. Pl. Dauph., I, p. 336 (1886).

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Lake Co. (Hill), Laporte Co. (Deam), No. 490 Notre Dame. Found in woods and copses on shady hillsides in all the counties.

Hepatica acuta (Pursh) Britton, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VI, p. 234 (1891).

Hepatica acuta (Pursh) Britton, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VI,

Hepatica triloba var. *acuta* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept., p. 391 (1814),

Hepatica acutiloba DC., Prod., I, 22 (1824).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Lake Co. (Hill), Laporte Co. (Deam), Nos. 512, 1837, 2764, Rum Village south of South Bend. Not as common as the preceding but found also in Laporte, Berrien, Van Buren Cos.

NEMOROSA Ruppius, Fl. Jenensis, p. 128 (1726) (1718).

Nemorosa Haller in Rup., Fl. Jen., p. 160 (1745), *Anemonoides* (Hott) Dillen, Gen., p. 107 (1719), Vaillant, A. G. (1719), Heister, Syst. Pl. p. 7, (1748), *Anemonoides* Fabr., Enum. Pl. Hort. Helm., II., II, p. 121 (1763), *Anemonanthaea* (DC.) S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl., II, p. 724 (1821), *Anemanthus* Fourr., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon., n. s. XVI, p. 323 (1868).

***Nemorosa quinquefolia* (Linn.)**

Anemone quinquefolia Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 541 (1753). *Anemanthaea quinquefolia* (Linn.) Nwd., Am. Mid. Nat., III, p. 174 (1914).

Laporte Co. (Deam), Mineral Springs (Deam), Lake Co. (Deam) (Hill), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke) No. 3638 Notre Dame (Powers), 2544, 9523, Notre Dame, 11032 Lapaz Junction, Marshall Co. Found also in Berrien, Van Buren, Elkhart, Cass Cos.

***Nemorosa canadensis* (Linn.)**

Anemone canadensis Linn., Syst., Ee. 12, III App. p. 231 (1768), *Anemone pennsylvanica* Linn., Mant II. p. 247 (1771).

Elkhart Co. (Barnes), St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Michigan City, (C. D. Mell) Nos. 2505, 3645 Notre Dame (Powers), 2514, 1822, 1847, 9230, 26, 901 Notre Dame and vicinity.

ANEMONE Theophrastus, Hippocrates, Dioscorides II:207, Pliny XXI:23.

Anemone Clusius, C. Bauhin, J. Bauhin, Dodonaeus, Lobelius, Caesalpinus, Tabernaemontnaus, Camerarius, Gerarde, etc., etc. *Anemone* Tour. Els., p. 238 (1496), I. R. H., p. 275 (1700), *Anemone* Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. p. 163 (1737), p. 241 (1754).

***Anemone virginiana* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 540 (1753).**

St. Joseph Co., (Rothert), Elkhart Co. (Barnes), Lake Co. (Hill), Nos. 3641 Notre Dame, Ind., Bertrand, Mich., Berrien Co. (B. Gregory), 18, 1871, 9402, 2132, 11354, 9231, Notre Dame and vicinity, 9743 Dune Park, Lake Co. Found also in Elkhart, Cass, Van Buren, Berrien, Laporte, Porter, Lake Cos.

Anemone cylindrica A. Gray, Ann. Lyc. N. Y., III, p. 221 (1836).

Laporte Co. (Deam), Elkhart, (Barnes), Lake, (Hill, Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee (Deam, Miss Beardsley), Nos. 9703 Dune Park, 19842½, Mineral Springs.

***CLEMATIS* Dioscorides IV:182, Pliny XXIV:10.**

Clematis Matthioli, Chabreaus, Clusius, Cordus, Castor Durante, Thalius, Lacuna, Lobelius, Fesner, Camerarius, Dodo-

naeus, etc. *Clematis* Ruellius, Diosc., p. 307 (1547), Marcellus Vergilius, Diosc. p. 463, (1529), *Clematitidis* C. Bauhin, also Tour. Els. p. 243 (1694), I. R. H., p. 293 (1700), *Clematitidis* Linn., Syst. (1735). *Atragene* Theophrastus, Hist., V:10 (= *Clematis Vitalba* Linn.) not *Atragene* Linn. and of modern authors, *Vitalba* Dodonaeus, Guilandini, Caesalpinus, *Atragene* Anguillara, Clusius, *Viorna* Lobelius, Gerarde, not *Viorna* of modern authors, (= *Clematis Viorna* Linn.) *Clematis* Linn., Gen., p. 163 (1737), p. 242 (1754).

Clematis virginiana Linn., Amoen. Acad., IV, p. 275 (1759).

Pine, Ind. (Dodge), Nos. 3715, 1971, Notre Dame, Ind. Found in all the counties of the region.

Family 68. **THALICTRACEAE** Greene, Leaflets Bot. Obs. and Crit., II, p. 49 (1910).

SYNDESMON Hoffmg., Flora, XV, pt. 2, Intell. Bl. 4, p. 34 (1832).

Anemonella Spach. Hist. Nat. Veg., VII, p. 239 (1839).

Syndesmon thalictroides (Linn.) Hoffmg., l. c.

Anemonella thalictroides Spach, l. c., p. 240, *Anemone thalictroides* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. (1753), *Thalictrum anemonoides* Michx., Fl. Bor. Am., I, p. 322 (1803).

Lake Co. (Hill), St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Laporte Co. (Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke). Nos 614 N. of Notre Dame, 3631, 3632, Notre Dame. Found in every county in the range.

LEUCOCOMA (Greene) Nieuwland, Am. Mid. Nat., III, p. 253 (1914).

Subgenus *Leucocoma* Greene, Leaflets, II, p. 55, 89 (1910) in part.

Leucocoma canadensis (Miller), Nwd., l. c. p. 254 (1914).

Thalictrum canadense Miller, Gard. Dict., Ed. 8, (1768).

Thalictrum polygamum Muhl., Cat., p. 54, (1813), *Thalictrum Cornuti* T. and G. Fl. N. Am., I, p. 38, (1838) not Linnaeus, *Thalictrum corynellum* DC., Prod., I, p. 12 (1824).

Lake Maxinkuckee, (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 2759, 11742½, Mineral Springs.

The following plants being diocious are more strictly referable to *Leucocoma* than to *Thalictrum* proper which has perfect flowers. They may well be put in a separates ubgenus and perhaps even genus.

Leucocoma dasycarpa (Fisch. and Lall.) Nwd.

Thalictrum dasycarpum Fisch. and Lall., Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop., VIII, p. 72 (1842).

Nos. 2786, S. of South Bend, Ind. on the Turkey Creek Road, in a tamarack bog. (A tall slender specimen more than 8 ft. tall), 2720, Stephenville, Berrien Co., Mich., 7428, Notre Dame (W. Johnson). 1844 Notre Dame.

Leucocoma dioica (Linn.) Nwd.

Thalictrum dioicum Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 545 (1753).

Laporte Co. (Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee; H. W. Clarke), Nos. 571, 427, 9519b, 9519a, Notre Dame, 11066 Lapaz Junction, Marshall Co.

ENEMION Rafinesque, Jr. Phys., XCI, p. 70 (1820).

Enemium Steudel, Nom., Ed. II, I, p. 554 (1840).

As Rafinesque pointed out this American genus is sufficiently distinct from the old world genus *Olfa* Adans. (= *Isopyrum* Linn., not Theophrastus and of the pre-Linnaeans). The American plant is always devoid of petals. The European and old-world *Isopyrum* Linn. has 5 nectariform or slightly sac-like petals. The old world plants are thus intermediate between *Enemion* Raf. on the one hand and *Aquilegia* on the other.

Enemion biternatum Raf., l. c.

Isopyrum biternatum (Raf.) T. and G., Fl. N. Am. I, p. 660, (1840).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 453, 816, Rum Village S. of South Bend, 2541, 9526, Notre Dame. Found in all the counties.

Family 69. **HELLEBORACEAE** Loiseleur-

Delongchamps, Man. Pl. Us. (1819).

Paeoniaceae Bartling, Ord. Nat., p. 251 (1830) in part.

COPTIS Salisbury, Trans. Linn. Soc., VIII, p. 305 (1803).

Coptis trifolia (Linn.) Salisb. l. c.

Helleborus trifolius Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 784 (1762).

Berry Lake, Ind., Pine, Ind. Lake Co. (Higdon and Raddin), Millers, Lake Co. (Umbach), Mineral Springs (Dame), Nos. 938, 9098, 11667, 2768 Mineral Springs, 9162 Sagunay, Laporte Co.

AQUILEGIA Fuchs. Hist. Stirp. p. 39 (1546).

Aquilegi Marcellus Vergilius Cor. Herm. Barb., 50, 4, 39, (1529), *Aquileia* Tragus in Brunfels, Herb. Viv. Ic., II, p. 183

(1531) form of *Aquilegia*. *Aquilegia* Dodon., Hist., p. 124 (1557), also Bauhin, Royen, Dalibard, Morison, etc., etc., Tour., Els., p. 339 (1694), I. R. H., p. 428 (1700), Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. p. 160 (1737); p. 236 (1754). *Aquilina* Lobelius, Obs. p. 440 (1576) also Castor Durante, Tabernaemontanus, Breynius, Matthioli, Hist., p. 320 (1554) p. 332, (1557) also Matthioli. Il. Diosc. p. 409 (1552).

Aquilegia canadensis (Cornuti) Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 534 (1753).

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Lake Co. (Hill), Porter (Deam), Nos. 2023, 13472½ Notre Dame (Powers), 6056 (Tidestrom), 589, 9445, 11083, 12346½ Notre Dame, 1746½ Lapaz Junction, 10008 Mineral Springs.

POPULAGO Tabernaemontanus, Neeuw Kreuterb., p. 118, (1590).

Populago Tours., Els., p. 238 (1694), I. R. H., p. 273 (1700), *Caltha* Linn. Syst. (1735), Gen. p. 165 (1737), p. 244 (1754), not *Caltha* of the older botanists, (= *Calendula*). *Populago* Moench, Meth., p. 300 (1794).

Populago palustris (Linn.) Moench. l. c.

Caltha pulustris Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 588 (1753), also Pan Suecus, p. 250 (1751).

Lake Co. (Deam), Laporte Co. (Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 1968, 14366½, 1948½, Notre Dame, Ind. (Powers), 5816, Notre Dame, 476, Niles, Berrien Co., Mich., 458, Edwardsburg, Cass Co., Mich., 829, North Liberty, St. Joseph Co., Ind., 2751, Mineral Springs, Porter Co., No. 948 from the same place has the upper leaves under the inflorescence somewhat lobed not unlike those of the red maple, the leaves were laciniately toothed the plant very tall and slender owing to the fact that it grew in the shade in a tamarack bog. The flowers were only about one half as large as in the other plants throughout the region and the plant was in full bloom in June.

CONSOLIDA Brunfels, Herb. Viv. Ic., I, p. 84c (1532).

Consolida Anguillara, Castor Durante, Tabernaemontanus, Gerarde, Lobelius, Camerarius, S. F. Gray, etc., *Delphinium*, Dodonaeus, Hist., p. 123 (1557), also Clusius, Tour., Els., 338 (1694), I. R. H. p. 426 (1700), Linn., S. Syst. (1735), Gen. p. 158 (1737) p. 236 (1754) *Delphinium* Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg. VII, p. 355 (1839).

Consolida regalis (Brunfels) S. F. Gray, Ant. Arr. Br. Pl. II, p. 711 (1821).

Delphinium Consolida Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 530 (1753).

A specimen of this plant is present in the University herbarium collected by Dr. Powers.

Consolida Ajacis (Linn.).

Concolida Ajacei Schur., in Verb. Siebenb. Ver. Naturw. IV, p. 67, (1853). *Delphinium Ajacis* Linn., l. c.

Lake Co. (Deam), Van Buren Co., (H. S. Pepoon). I have found it escaped around Notre Dame but did not collect specimens.

Macrotrys Raf., Med. Rep. N. Y., V, 352 (1808).

Macrotrys Raf. Jor. Bot. II, p. 170 ex DC. Prod. I, p. 64 (1824), also Syst. p. 383 (1818), *Cimicifuga* Linn., Syst. Ed. 12, p. 659 (1747), also Am. Acad. II, p. 354 (1751) in part.

Macrotrys racemosa Sweet, Hort. Brit. Ip. 9 (1827).

Cimicifuga racemosa Nutt., Gen., II, p. 15 (1818). *Actaea racemosa* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 504 (1753).

The plant has been reported from Pine Station, Ind. (Lake Co.) by Brennan.

CHRISTOPHORIANA Gesner, Hort. Ger. p. 253 (1561).

Christophoriana Lobelius Adv. p. 304 (1576) also Parkinson, Dodonaeus, Clusius, Volckamer, Dillenius, Ruppius, Haller, Adanson, Micheli, Manotti, Zinn, Buxbaum, Moench, Heister, etc. Tour., Els., p. 248 (1694), I. R. H. p. 299 (1700) *Actaea* Linn., Syst., Gen. p. 151 (1737), p. 222 (1751) not *Actaea* Pliny, XXVII, 7, 26, and of some of the ancients = *Sambucus Ebulus* Linn. (but certainly not our plant.)

Christophoriana rubra (Ait.) Nwd.

Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd., Enum. p. 561 (1809), *Actaea spicata* var. *rubra* Ait. Hort. Kew., II, p. 221 (1789).

No. 9682 Notre Dame, with the ripe fruit. Also nos. 2530, 2523 Notre Dame.

Christophoriana alba (Linn.) Nwd.

Actaea alba (Linn.) Miller Gard. Dict., Ed. 8, no. 2, (1768), *Actaea spicata* var. *alba* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 504 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 2051 Notre Dame (Powers), 11725 Notre Dame, 500. 505 St. Joseph River near Notre Dame, 2075, 2707, 10292, 11708 Rum Village south of South Bend. Very common. Found also at Munich, Mich. growing with the preceding but more common. Also at Stephensville, St. Joseph,

Galien, Benton Harbor, Edwardsburg, Mich. Mineral Springs, Tamarack, Millers, Dune Park, Michigan City, Mishawaka, North Liberty, Lakeville, etc.

HYDRASTIS Ellis, Linn., Syst., ed. 10, p. 1088, (1759) May.

Warneria Miller Gardeners' Dict., (1759) June (1763) Abr. Gard. Dict., *Warneria* Miller, Abr. Gard. Dict., (1763).

Hydrastis canadensis Ellis, l. c.

Warneria canadensis Miller Gard. Dict., (1768).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Vlarke), Nos. 523, 468, 823, 402, 608, 1892, 2553, 2531, 6060, 11041, N. of Notre Dame. Reported by Kaczmarek from south of Laporte. Found also in Studebaker's woods, S. of So. Bend, but very scarce.

(To be continued.)

MIGRATION OF OUR BIRDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1913.

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

The autumn migration of our birds began on August 3, with the departure of the Yellow Warbler. The Orchard Oriole was last recorded on July 22, but this can not have been approximately the time of the bird's migration; for in 1912 the last record was nearly a month later—on August 20. Another species that was observed for the last time on July 15 was the Bobolink, which is the latest record I have ever made for this species. The last week in August marked the arrival of the first migrants—notably warblers—from the north. The total number of migrants observed this autumn was considerably larger than any previous records for the same season. The writer's own diligence and good fortune may account for this notable increase.

In September the arrival of migrants from the north continued throughout the month, the total number being 20 species. The very early arrival of the Snowbird was unprecedented, for last autumn this species was first observed on Sept. 28. The Kingbird's date of migration was the latest I have ever recorded—no doubt due to the very warm weather in the early part of September. The Crested Flycatcher migrated 5 days earlier than last autumn. The last record for the Chipping Sparrow in 1912 was

on Spet. 6, or 63 days earlier than the date of migration in 1913. This year the species was observed almost daily throughout September, but there was only one record for October—on the 14th—with an absence of 17 days. But the most striking occurrence of the autumn migration of 1913 was the presence of the Red-headed Woodpecker throughout the season and into winter.

Nearly every species was recorded later in the autumn of 1913 than in that of 1912. Here are some of last year's dates of migration and the difference in days from this year's dates:: Brown Thrasher, Sept. 13, 25 days earlier; Catbird, Sept. 18, 7 days earlier; Wood Pewee, Sept. 18, 10 days earlier; Redstart, Sept. 20, 8 days earlier; Indigo Bird, Sept. 22, 13 days earlier; Mourning Dove, Sept. 23, 17 days earlier; Sapsucker, Oct. 3, 8 days earlier; Cowbird, Oct. 11, 5 days earlier; Yellow Palm Warbler, Oct. 12, 2 days earlier; Hermit Thrush, Oct. 13, 19 days earlier; Field Sparrow, Oct. 14, 11 days earlier; White-throated Sparrow, Oct. 25, 2 days earlier; Robin, Oct. 27, 9 days earlier; Meadowlark, Oct. 15, 21 days earlier; Myrtle Warbler, Oct. 27, 10 days earlier; Kingfisher, Oct. 27, 18 days earlier; Red-winged Blackbird, Nov. 1, 16 days earlier; Killdeer, Oct. 21, 4 days earlier.

A few species migrated later in 1912 than in 1913: Chimney Swift, on Sept. 29, 5 days later; Red-breasted Nuthatch, on Oct. 24, 4 days later; Bluebird, on Nov. 8, 9 days later; Song Sparrow, on Dec. 15, 8 days later.

Migrants seen in 1913 and not in 1912 were: Grasshopper Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Savanna Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Bay-breasted Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Sycamore Warbler, Overbird, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Blue-headed Vireo, Night-hawk, Water Thrush, Brown Creeper, Maryland Yellowthroat, Black-billed Cuckoo, Virginia Rail, Lesser Yellowlegs, Blue Gray Gnatcatcher, Wood Thrush, Montana Junco; total, 28 species.

Migrants seen in 1912 and not in 1913 were: Loggerhead shrike, Orchard Oriole, Wilson Warbler, Herring Gull, Vesper Sparrow, Cardinal, Northern Shrike; total, 7 species.

AUGUST.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 3 Yellow Warbler | 29 Black and White Warbler arrived |
| 5 Grasshopper Sparrow | 29 Redstart arrived |
| 14 Alder Flycatcher | 30 Hermit Thrush arrived |
| 15 Whip-poor-will | 30 Black-throated Green Warbler arrived |
| 16 Loom | 30 Bay-breasted Warbler arrived |
| 25 Least Flycatcher arrived | 31 Barn Swallow |
| 25 Purple Martin | 31 Greater Yellowlegs. |
| 28 Long-billed Marsh Wren | |
| 28 Overbird arrived | |

SEPTEMBER.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 Black-throated Blue Warbler arrived | 20 Hummingbird |
| 3 Red-eyed Vireo | 20 Red-breasted Nuthatch |
| 4 Baltimore Oriole | 20 Ruby-crowned Kinglet arrived |
| 4 Magnolia Warbler arrived | 20 Prairie Warbler |
| 4 Snowbird arrived | 23 Chestnut-sided Warbler |
| 5 Swamp Sparrow | 23 Sycamore Warbler |
| 5 Tennessee Warbler arrived | 23 Tennessee Warbler |
| 5 Nashville Warbler arrived | 24 Chimney Swift |
| 6 Kingbird | 24 Yellow-billed Cuckoo |
| 7 Blue-headed Vireo | 24 Lesser Yellowlegs. |
| 8 Nighthawk | 24 Lark Sparrow arrived |
| 9 Connecticut Warbler arrived | 25 Catbird |
| 10 Nashville Warbler | 25 Bay-breasted Warbler |
| 11 Prairie Warbler arrived | 26 Overbird |
| 11 Cedarbird | 26 Least Flycatcher |
| 11 Pine Warbler arrived. | 26 Virginia Rail |
| 12 Crested Flycatcher | 26 Blue Gray Gnatcatcher |
| 12 Water Thrush arrived | 27 Golden-crowned Kinglet arrived. |
| 13 Brown Creeper arrived | 27 Myrtle Warbler arrived. |
| 13 Maryland Yellowthroat | 27 Black and White Warbler |
| 14 Black-billed Cuckoo | 27 Water Thrush |
| 15 Warbling Vireo | 28 Wood Pewee |
| 15 White-throated Sparrow arrived | 28 Redstart |
| 19 Sapsucker arrived | 28 Savanna Sparrow arrived |
| 19 Sparrow Hawk | 30 Wood Thrush |

OCTOBER.

5 Indigo Bird	15 Montana Junco arrived
6 Chickadee arrived	16 Cowbird
6 Hairy Woodpecker arrived	16 Pine Warbler
7 Magnolia Warbler	16 White-crowned Sparrow
9 Brown Thrasher	16 Lark Sparrow
9 Black-throated Blue Warbler	17 Chipping Sparrow
10 Mourning Dove	17 Montana Junco
11 Flicker	19 Ruby-crowned Kinglet
11 Black-throated Green Warbler	20 Red-shouldered Hawk
11 Sapsucker	20 Canada Geese
12 Connecticut Warbler	21 Tree Sparrow
13 Phoebe	25 Bronzed Grackle
14 House Wren	27 Field Sparrow
14 Yellow Palm Warbler	27 White-throated Sparrow
15 Savanna Sparrow	31 Bluebird
	31 Killdeer

NOVEMBER.

1 Hermit Thrush	6 Hairy Woodpecker
1 Fox Sparrow	6 Myrtle Warbler
2 Towhee	12 Kill Diver
5 Robin	14 Kingfisher
5 Meadowlark	15 Red-winged Blackbird
6 Golden-crowned Kinglet	

DECEMBER.

1 Meadowlark reappeared	11 Bronzed Grackle reappeared
2 Meadowlark departed	14 Goldfinch
7 Song Sparrow	16 Brown Creeper

Total number of migrants seen, 85.

CRITICAL NOTES ON NEW AND OLD GENERA
OF PLANTS.—III.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Chlorophyllum.

A rather unusual oversight, such in fact as one would scarcely expect in modern biological nomenclature is the case of the fungus name *Chlorophyllum*. Rafinesque on occasion had published a name and afterward quite unaware apparently or forgetful of his own previous publication thereof used it a second time for an altogether different plant.¹ In volume 9, p. 172 of the North American Flora,² Murrill founded a new genus of fungi from Guiana on *Neurophyllum viride* Pat. which he called *Chlorophyllum*, and in the same work, volume 10, p. 64³ there appears another *Chlorophyllum* Mass.⁴ a plant not only in the same family but also the type from the same country. It is perfectly evident that in a work as well prepared as the North American Flora the two can not be expected to merit survival under the same name. That of Massey seems to possess priority and another designation is demanded for Murrill's *Chlorophyllum*. Even in mycology where the nomenclature has not been as exactly and exhaustively systematized by any means as in the case of the ferns and phanerogams, exemplified by the Index of Christensen and Kew, one could hardly have looked for a mistake like the above mentioned, and in the Flora at that. Such oversights are, however, easily made, and without blame to any extent on the part of either author or editor, so difficult a matter is the perfect editing of a work of the scope and pretensions of this Flora.

The name *Chlorophyllum* is a name especially for a chlorophylless plant, nor even a real leafy one is hardly a good one for either, nor is the use of a name already used in botany as the latin equivalent of the functioning photosynthetic "organ" of plant food elaboration to be recommended as applicable to systematic entity or genus. To replace the antedated name

¹ See Am. Mid. Nat. I, p. 238 (1910).

² Feb. 3 (1910).

³ July 28 (1914).

⁴ Massey, Kew. Bull. p. 136 (1898).

we may suggest *Murrillia*.¹ Following is the synonymy:

Murrillia Nom. nov.

Chlorophyllum Murrill, N. Am. Fl. 9, p. 172 (1910) not *Chlorophyllum* Massey, Kew Bull. p. 136 (1898).

Chlorophyllum viride Murrill l. c. *Neurophyllum viride* Pat. Jour. de Bot. 2, p. 406 (1888).

Phragmites.

The name *Phragmites* Trin.² is still retained by our manual makers, ad that in spite of their rules that do not tolerate the retention of a name that had been previously used for another plant whether in the judgment of present day nomenclators the first named plant deserved valid generic standing or not. There already existed a different or doubtful *Phragmites* ³Adans., equivalent to *Sorghum* Linn.(?) more or less modified. The oldest designation of a plant included in the genus, by a separate designation, is perhaps *Trichoon* Roth.⁴ Even if this be inapplicable the other available names are either doubtfully used, such as *Czernya* Presl⁵ or possibly attempts at further segregation from *Phragmites* Trin. itself as perhaps in case of *Oxyanthe* Steudel.⁶ In fact, it may not be altogether certain that *Trichoon* is unobjectionable, though it at least seems to be prior. If Adanson's name is not at least doubtfully applied then why is not the name attributed to him? May perhaps the following be suggested as synonymy?

Trichoon⁷ Roth, l. c.(1798).

Phragmites Trin. l. c. (1820) not *Phragmites* Adans. l. c. (1763) *Ceryna* (?) Presl, l. c. (1818), *Oxyanthe* Steudel, l. c. (1855) (?).

Trichoon Phragmites (Linn.) nov. comb.

Arundo Phragmites Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 81 (1753), *Phragmites communis* Trin. l. c. (1820) *Oxyanthe Phragmites* (Linn.) (?)?.

¹ It may be possible that even the name *Murrillia* be preoccupied and in such case *Murrillomyces* alternatively suggested.

² Trinius, K. B., Fund. Agrost. p. 134 (1820).

³ Adanson, M. Fam. des Pl. II, p. 34 (1763).

⁴ Roth, Roem., Arch. I, III, p. 37 (1798).

⁵ Presl., K. B., Gram. Sic. p. 23 (1818).

⁶ Steudel, E., Syn. Pl. Gram. p. 197 (1855).

⁷ Should none of the aforementioned names be applicable and a new one demanded, we suggest *Miphragles*.

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